EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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4e not return rejected communications.

JOB PRINTING of every description, also Stee

AMUSEMENTS THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRB, Broadway, Rest NEW YORK THEATRE. Broadway opposite New York fold.—Guippire Gaunt, or Jealousy. Matings at On-'Clook —Pendita—Lady Audilay's Secret.

THEATER FRANCAIS, Pourteenth street near wenue.—The Romance of a Poor Young Man. Ma ti One o'Clock.—The Crown Diamonds.

ORRMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 514 Bround VATER DES DESITEMENT LOCKETTON

STRINWAY'S CONCERT ROOMS, Fourteenth str Bareman Concerts, commencing at Twelve o'Clock. OODWORTH'S HALL 806 Broadway .- PROFESSOR HARTS

RAN PRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 595 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel—In their Ethiopian Enterfain-ment, Sinding, Dancing and Burlesques—Animated Prio FIFTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and twenty-fourth stress.—Bunwoarn's Minatures.—Ern Histories. Ballads. Bunkesquis. &c. St. Geor-res Dragon. Matines at Two o'Clock.

RELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 Broadway, opposed the New York Hotel.—IN THEIR SONGS, DANGER. HOUSE STORMS AND SHORT STREET-DOMESTIC

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE. 201 Bowel COMMENT NEGRO MEMTERIST BALLEY DIVES IN THE FOREST FIRST. Matthee at 3% o'Clock

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPS Medianics' Hall, 672 Broadway-In a Variety of Li-mo Lacomania Estentainente, Gores de Balley Troopmes, de Script Aliva. Mathem at 2% o'Clock.

MES. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brookyin. GOOLEY-SOPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Erriopian Min-

ORRBY GALLERY, 635 Broadway.—Exhibition of the

NEW TORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway

New York, Saturday, November 10, 1866.

THE NEWS.

EUROPE. By the Atlantic cable we have a news and murket re

England to Rome, to preach resignation to the Pope.
It is again intimated that Russia has perfected an alliance with Prussia.

ance with Prussia.

Consols closed at 89% for money in London yesterday
Onsted States five-twenties were at 69.

The Liverpool cotton market was unchanged, from a
Gedline, at the close. Middling uplends was at fourteen

THE CITY.

Mr. Frank Hellen, the Wall street broker, who is charged with complicity in the Lord bond robbery, was brought before Justice Dowling yesterday. The eviprisoner. The latter said eight coupons were bought of a stranger by him on the last day of October, which proved but he was ignorant of it at the time. The case will be continued this afternoon. The prisoner, on giving \$40,000 ball, was released from custedy. remains of Simeon Draper were brought to this

only restorday, and after an imposing and solemn core-monial over them in the Church of St. Barthelomew they were ennyeyed to Trinity Cometery, in Carmans Lieutenant General Sherman visited the Stock Ex-

change, Sub-Treasury building and Caston House yester-day. He and Colonel Campbell will probably embars on the Susquehanna this afternoon.
In the divorce suit of Lincoln va. Lincoln the referee

was null and void, because Road at the time had another wife living, and therefore that her marriage with Lin-noth was valid. A motion was made before Judge Monell, of the Superior Court, yesterday, to confirm the report of the referee. Decision received.

The Downieville Gold Mining Company, whose effice was at 70 Wall street, was found to have called yesterday,

and a number of stock brokers were badly victimized.

The marks. I stound to be fooded with their worthless vii sult was immedimely commenced against Mossra Kiley and Wheeler, who appear to have been ed with the company, on the charge of obtaining money under false pretences, and they were lodged in county jail, yesterday, in default of \$12,000 ball

The sleamship City of Paris, Captain Kennedy, of the Inmen line, will said at noon to-day for Queenstown and Liverpool, from pier 45 North river. The mails will place at the Post Office at half-post ten A. M.

The steamship Caledonia, Captain Macdonald, of the Anchor line, will sail to-day from per 11 North fiver. twelve o'clock, with passengers for Glargow and

North German Lloyd's new steam-hip Deutschland, Captain Wessels, will sail from Hoboken at twelve for the German States will close at the Post Office at

The one steamship Goorge Cromwell, Captain Vaill, of the Cromwell line, will leave at three P. M. to-day for Now Orleans direct, from pier No. 9 North river. The new steamship A. J. Ingersoll sails at three

o thock to-day for Mobile, from pier No. 5 North river.
The sidewhool steamship San Ealvador, Caplain Abkina, will leave ponctually at three o'clock this afternoon for Savannah, from pier 12 North river,

The steemahlp Sarago as Captain Crowell, of Leary's line, will sail from pier is East river, as three o'clock to-day, for Charleston. The steamship Granada will follow on Tuesday next, 13th rest.
The stock market was strong yesterday morning, and

church steady. Gold closed stea

Privat for nearly everything in the line of merchan disc had a downward tendency yesterlay, the markets being generally very dull, while holders were anxious on many articles at the best attemable prices. On Change flour declined 15c. a Sic. per bbl., common grades wheat 2c. a Sc. per bushel. Core closed quiet, at Thursday's closing prices, after saling to a fair extent at a reduction of Le. per bushel. Bye was easier, but not lower. Onto Le. lower. Barley more settre, and Pork decidedly lower, Boot stendy, Lard lower. Whiskey quiet. Petroleum beavy. In the grocery market there was no animation, and prices were minal Cotton was ic. a 2c. lower, and

MISCELLANEOUS

Our Panama correspondence is dated November 1. ntelligence had been received from Peru to the 22d ut. Peneral Castillo had been arrested for complicity in Bal-a's conspiracy to depose Prado. The election for Presita's conspiracy to depose Prado. The election for President was progressing at the polls. In the peace negotiations now being carried on between Spain and Peru the latter State rejects all Spanial clajus for church property, and if Spain refuses the proposition, Peru will prosecute the war with renewed vigor. At a grand banquot given at Quito in honor of Chilean Independence, on the 18th of September, Mr. Coggeshall, American Minister, made a speech of congratulation American Minister, made a speech of congratuation on the promising aspect of the Spanish war, and his sen-timents were foundly applanted by those present. Bolivia, on the 28th of September, demanded an explan-ation from Brazil of the latter's conduct in siding the mand was couched in threatening language.

Our correspondent with the Collins Telegraph Expedi

out of sea-going vessels.
The decision in the case of the Police Communications.

Baltimore will probably be rendered to-day, the case

aving been under advisement again yesterday.

Pears are entertained in New Orleans of a fin

and commercial crisis, owing to the failure in the mated cotton crop and the scaroity of money.

It is considered more than probable in Washington that United States troops will soon enter Mexico.

Ortega's presence on the Rio Grands is said to be reating a mutinous spirit among the soldiers of the lib-

ral army, and a powerful party is operating in his favor

In the Toronto courts yesterday, several Femans were

laced in the dock, but after their plea was made their

rials were postponed. Datiel Diamond was tried and ound not guilty. A letter was received, signed Michael

Murphy, by one of the Crown counsel, advising Canada to turn loose all the Feniaus, as they would not trouble

anada any more. They had voted for Hoffman, and

spicious characters in Toronto are now being ar

ad not sense enough, therefore, to control themselves.

ested and committed without a hearing until June next.

A mass meeting of Fenians was held in Washington

and thanking the President and Secretary Seward for heir interference in behalf it the prisoners.

The case of O'Brien, who was convicted of manslaugh-er in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Essex county,

New Jersey, for alleged careloseness in misplacing a switch on the New Jersey Railroad, by which a train

vas thrown from the track, was taken up in the Sa-

of his injuries. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of

is. A journeyman baker was found in his cettar with

Governor Potter, of Alabams, has named the 29th

nstent as a day of facing, bamillation and prayer,

The Late Elections. The President, Congr

and the Political Parties of the Day.

The emphasis with which the people of the

powerful North have endorsed the constitu-

ional amen.lment now before the States will

be understood by a glance at the republican

majorities, in round numbers, rolled up in the

late September, October and November elec-

There is something positively amazing in

these unparalleled and unbroken majorities

and in this grand aggregate of three hundred

and sixty-two thousand. We dore say, con-

sidering the ravages of the war in the South.

but this aggregate Northern majority exceed

the whole popular vote which could now be cast, under their existing election laws, by the

whole ten Southern States excluded from Con-

gress. Here too we have the evidence con-

clusive and overwhelming, to the effect that

this constitutional amendment to those ten

States is the altimatum of the North and that

to the end of President Johnson's term of office

there is no prospect of anything more favor-

able from Congress. The issue has been fairly

tried between President and Congress, and the

The President, therefore, can do nothing

and has nothing to hope for in continuing to

advocate his restoration policy against the

plan of Congress. As a patriotic man and as

a statesman of experience and sagacity, we ex-

peet him to vield the road to the amendment

and to let it take its course. The recommenda-

tion to Congress of a bill or resolution binding

the two houses to the admission of each of the

excluded States on its ratification of the amend-

ment would probably not be amiss, although

we regard the precedent of Tennessee as sub-

stantially meeting this proposition. In any

event, it now remains for the excluded States,

each for itself, to determine either for the

amendment and a restoration to Congress and

our national elections, or against the amend-

ment with the exclusion from the next Presi-

dency and from Congress for an indefinite

time to come. This is the simple alternative

Next, in this table of republican majorities

we have the final demolition of the Northern

rump of the old exploded national democratic

party. This party, but for its recent alliance

with the administration, and but for the moral

and material aid given it by the administra-

tion, would have been too weak to have made

a struggle in these late elections. In getting

under the wing of President Johnson it was

warmed, yea, galvanized, into a show of vigor-

ons vitality ; but with his failure to keep it on

its legs it must go into dissolution. Stimulated

and rallied for the moment by his powerful

tonics and restoratives to a wonderful degree,

the inevitable reaction will be speedy and

tatal. The runsp of the old democratic party,

in fact, has gone the way of the old whig party

and the old federal party, and its remains must

be turned over to some new party organiza-

tion-not upon the dead issues of the past, but

upon the living issues of this new epoch in our

In the present or in the next Congress the

now before the South.

political history.

verdict settled to the Fourth of March, 1869.

ions, viz :

his throat cut, and died after being taken to the hos

a B. Lewis, one of the prisoners in the Pough

sie jail, who, with his son, was charged with the fer of the Rev. Mr. Bithmond, and who cut his own at of the 30th ult., diet yesterday from the effects

storday, at which General Heath, Captain Gerser and

delivered speeches. Resolutions were adopted sting against the sentences of Lynch and McMahon,

tion, writes from Petropaulovski, Kamtschatka, under date of August 1. He gives an interesting history of the Bussian-American telegraph from its inception, and a sketch of the route and the obstacles to be overcome, in the journey of the party through Kamtschatka.

The President has consed granting particles in seche will follow the same tactics hereafter. The late democratic party is effectually used up, and its elements must be recast in a new form and with a new name; for the prestige of The President has ceased granting pardons to ex-rebels, for reason, it is stated, of a political character, resulting from the recent elections.

The Georgia Legislature passed a resolution yesterday the old name has been changed by its war record into public contempt. The republican party and the opposition party of the coming Presidential contest remain still to be organized. President Johnson, wisely co-operating

with the conservative republicans of Congress, in this view of the situation, may still wield a the Treasury of the causes of the desitor to the steam-ship Evening Star. He attributes the loss in a measure to the mismanagement of the captain, and suggests radical changes in the existing laws regarding the equipcontrolling influence in establishing the party

of the succession.

The Modern Sodom and Gomerrah on Its

tives and the extreme radical faction must

come to a settlement. From all the light and

indications before us, this settlement will be

the casting out of the radical fanatics and the

consolidation of the great party of the future

in the union of all the sound conservative mate-

rials of the country, North and South, republican

and democratic, leaving the sectional ultras, North and South, outside the door. Thus Wade

Hampton and Parson Browalow, Henry A.

Wise and Jack Hamilton, Ben Butler and Fer-

nando Wood, "Old Thad Stevens" and James

Brooks will be free, if they choose, to form a

joint stock combination with the women's

rights and spiritual circles and all the other

schools of demagogues, reformers and fanatics.

We put Mr. Brooks (who has had better luck

than "little Jack Rogers") in this category,

because of his services to Stevens at the last

session of Congress, and because we suppose

Good Behavior. Country editors and country parsons are waxing fat and happy over the wickedness and the folly of this doomed city of New York. They putl very long faces and preach very long sermons and condemn us to death and destruction. Nothing less than a shower of fire and brimstone from heaven to bury this modern Sodom and Gomorrah in ashes will content these rural philosophers. We are so very bad and so very fond of enjoyment and so very democratic that a new Dead Sea must cover us. Our theatres are so immoral, particularly that of Manager Wheatley; our Broadway is so very like that broad road which leads to death, because thousands walk therein; our ladies are so wickedly fashionable and have such sinful good taste and dress so much better than their pious country cousins; and, worse than all, our democratic majority of fifty thousand is so very large and so very hard to overcome except upon some such fortunate issue as the constitutional amendment, that really our rural critics have no hope for us. That great democratic majority, they say, is enough to damn any city.

Now, we might reply to all this, if we had not

better answer at hand, that it is the country people who make New York so wicked. They come here and encourage all the immoradiles of the metropolis. Whenever anybody in the country wants to do wrong he visits New York to do it. These rural saints and angels find their way into places in this city which native or resident New Yorkers have never even seen. It is no wonder that they preach so much about our criminality; for they come in contact with more of it during their brief sojourns than we can meet with in all our lives. The fact that some of the most disre outable baunts in the metropolis are supported entirely by the patronage of our rural censor is beyond dispute. The police never make a lescent upon some den of vice without capturing at least half a dozen John Smiths from the interior. If a theatrical manager discards the legitimate drama and permits exhibitions of an immoral character the New Yorkers blush, frown and stay away; but the country people crowd the house It is the country folks who sustain our thieves, pickpockets, baggage smashers and other ruffians, who would soon starve or join the church if they had only our sbrewd citize to deal with. In a word, if there is to be a shower of fire and brimstone, we advise our rural friends to provide themselves with fireproof umbrellas; for a thousand or two of them will certainly be here at the time and in localities where even the Paid Fire Department

But we hope that this beautiful and splendid metropolis is not beyond the reach of mercy. Sodom and Gomorrah would have been saved had they contained ten righteons men, and we hope to be able to muster that number by the time that the red hot coals are ready for us. Miles O'Reilly, about whose right-cousness there cannot be the slightest shadow of a doubt, will do well to start with, and Thurlow Weed and Comptroller Brennan are already on the auxious seat, as the Methodista say, and in a fair way to be converted by the power of saving grace. Besides this, we observe upon every hand earnest efforts towards improvement. Ristori has been here, laboring to reform the drama, and will resume her very successful missionary work next week. Dawison, the greatest German actor living has taught the cast side of town the principles of high art. An English actor. Mr. Charles Dillon, whose friends claim that he is the bereditary successor of Kean and Cooke and the originator of the colloquial school, has just arrived at the Broadway to aid Ristori and Dawison in their reform movement. When Mr. Dillon first came to New York he was crowded out of the theatres by the Forrest and Booth monopoly; but now he has a fair field before him and can achieve a magnificent reputation. If he have the power and the genius. There is no great American tragedian to compete with bin. Booth is only an imitator of his father, who was an imitator of Kean, and Forrest is by no means so representative of the Black Hawk chool as he was thirty years ago, having simply degenerated from a wild Indian to tame Indian. If Dillon can reform the stage, we will give him the credit for it, just as w have given the American Jockey Club credit for reforming our racing. The spectators at Jerome Park are now the best, most elegant and most refined ladies and gentlemen of the city, and since gamblers and gambling have been benished from the race course we surely do not deserve fire and brimstone upon that account. The late elections were also in our favor. It is true that we gave an overwhelming majority for Hofman; but the city and county offices are very acceptably filled. If we sent Wood, Brooks and Morrissey to Congrees, it is only that they may be returned to

us reconstructed by association with rural legis-

whole, therefore, we respectfully request Providence and our rural friends to have pat with us, postpone the fire and brimstone ness, and give us a fair chance to bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and secure corner lots on the Fifth avenue of Paradise.

Reform and Revolution in Rughand. There is no mistaking the character of the novement which John Bright has set on foot It has been qualified as a mere reform agitation, but it is in reality a revolution. Its importance is to be detected in the terrified tone of the tory press when alluding to it and in the fact that it is rapidly drawing within its lines the working classes of the three king doms. In the enormous gatherings which are assembled wherever its leaders are announced to speak, and in the enthusiasm displayed by them, we find unmistakable evidence of intensity to which it has stirred the popular heart. There has been no such stern de nation manifested on the part of the great body of the English people since the time of th civil wars. They have cast aside the idea of all mere palliatives for the oppres which they are laboring, and are bent upon effecting a thorough and radical change in their governmental system. It was just such a despair of political remedies and unbelief in rulers which led to the first French revolution. The existing state of things in England can scarcely be said to be less provocative of a resort to violent means; for the people are being ground into the earth by taxes, and are, generally speaking, in as impoverished and helpless a condition as was the population of France previous to the convulsion which cost Louis Seize his head.

One of the most curious features in this im-

pending cataclysm will be the divergencies it will occasion in the sentiments and conduct of the men who are now at the head of affairs. As a general thing there will be a stubborn resistance to it on the part of the old whig as well of the old tory families. They have such a large stake in the existing state of things that it would be too much to expect that they would favor any changes which would go to disturb the tenure of property. And yet they know as well as we do that without the abolition of the law of primogeniture there can be no relief for the overcrowded population which i shut out by it from the cultivation of the large area of soil which is kept for the pleasur parks and sporting reserves of the aristocracy They have not the courage to own to them selves this fact, and will resist to the last its acknowledgment. But among them are few men who have earned rank and distinct tion by their own talents and who will no allow themselves to be dragged into the ruin caused by such obstinacy. Foremost among them is Disraell. Born of the people, and a Hebrew by extraction, he has no tle to bind him to the aristocracy save that of his personal interests. He has used the tory party merely as a means of promoting his ambition, and the moment that is becomes powerless to do that he will unceremoniously abandon it. He is a man of too much genius and sagacity not to adapt himself to such changes as the necessities of the times bring about. We should not, therefore, be surprised to see him before long fighting side by side with Bright in the cause of popular advancement. To him revolution can bring no terrors save those of political extinction, and this, we feel certain, Mr. Dis raeli will so shape his course as to avoid

CITY AFFAIRS AFTER THE ELECTION. the indications given by the late election o the real power of the elements opposed to the "city rings," it seems very probable that in the next charter election we may be able to smash that corrupt political machinery, to defeat all its candidates, and thus, by straightforward voting, afford some amelioration to the misgov erned condition of the city; and yet what car be done in that way is not enough. Even at its best, and with the best administration of our government that we could hope to have, the whole apparatus of municipal affairs is so essentially deficient that we should still be in s pitiable state. We must look to the Legismust have established here, by the State authority, a Board of Works that shall displace the Street Commissioner and all similar powers. and have absolute and complete control within a wide sphere of city affairs; that shall have charge of every street and avenue on the island and of the great public franchises. A Board with such powers, and constituted as the Central Park Board is, would be of some real advantage. Without such a Board, and as we are now going on, the population of this metropolis will soon be driven out of it and city property will merely be a burden to its owners. The aggregate annual rents of this city are about thirty-two million dollars, and the taxes amount to twenty million dollars; thus nearly two-thirds of the product of real estate In this city are swallowed up by our terribly corrupt system. And at the same time that we are bardening property with this taxationburdening the contravers thus fearfully we give away to unprincipled monopolists fram chises that ought to pay every cent of the city taxes. We give to railroad compenies com plete control of the whole surface of the streets, and we give to gas companies absolute possession below the surface. Suppose that, instead of operating the Croton water supply by an official system, that great interest had also been given away to private speculators? The people would have paid ten times what they now pay for water, and would have been at the mercy of grasping capital. This is really the case in gas, and that is one point where there must be a great reform. There must be another in our railroad system, and others still in the markets and ferries. Proper legislation in such points, and a wise adminitration of the law by a Board of Works, would decrease taxation, decrease rents and enable the people to secure the necessaries of life at numeracly lower rates than they now get. To lighten the burdens of the people, to prevent the very depopulation of the metropolis, we must have the great reform, municipal administration must be put in the hands of a commission of bonorable men and taken completely out of the control of the corrupt, degraded and desperate plunderers of the "ring." OUR CLAIMS AGAINST EXGLAND .- We should

like to know what progress has been made in the matter of the Alabama claims. That little bill must be settled up before we can respond to the amicable sentiments in which English lators. The Corporation "ring" is broken, and the next Legislature will give us a Board of controversy between the republican conserva- | Works and various other reforms. On the statesmen and centers are just now pleased to

indulge lowards us. What we want are acts selons. We fear that If the matte and not pro is left to the State Department it will drag on until it is finally lost sight of. The Pro should come out with a declaration in his forthcoming message that if the English govern ment does not at ence do us justice in regard to these claims we will take and hold Canada as compensation. We guarantee that it will bring them to as prompt a conclusion as did Andrew Jackson's message threatening reprisals on French commerce in the matter of the French claims.

Who Will be Our Next United States Senator The State Legislature, on the second Tues day after its organization, will elect a United States Senator in place of Hon. Ira Harris, whose term expires with the present Congress. There are two prominent candidates—Judge Harris, Greeley. Several other republicans aspire to the position; but as they stand no chance of success, they can scarcely be considered as in

As between the two candidates, oo all that has passed, we regard Mr. Greeley as the best man for the Senatorship and as having the strongest claim upon his party. It is true he has been very extreme on the negro ques-tion and has put forth some singular notions in his day; but of late he has taken a sound, practical view of questions that have been forced upon the country by the war. He has favored moderation and conciliation towards the Southern States and has accepted the constitutional amendment as a final settlement of the question of restoration. Moreover, he has recently laid aside his white hat and rusty overcoat and has appeared on the streets in a decent dress, like any other Christian. Some cavillers may feel disposed to find fault with Mr. Greeley for saying that he believes the election of three negroes to the Massachusetts Legislature will not do any harm. We regard this as a very sensible remark; indeed, the negro represent atives will not only be harmless, but may be made of practical use, if set to work by the other members, at shaving and cleaning boot

ession in Albany than to elect Mr. Greeley United States Senator and settle the questio at once. Mr. Raymond and Thurlow the old enemies of Greeley, are laid on the shelf with Mr. Seward. We do not suppose that they will operate against him in the State Legislature, and, if they do, they cannot influence a vote one way or the other. The HERALD is in favor of Mr. Greeley, and that is more than sufficient to overwhelm all the Seward iufluence in the State and to leave Mr. Greeley fair field for his fight with Judge Harris. But we desire to make these conditions with Mr. Greeley, If he is elected Senator he must stick to the constitutional amendment, oppose the impeachment of the President and all such mad-brained schemes to disturb the peace of the country, behave decently to Andy Johnson and dress like a Christian. We have no doubt he can readily agree to our terms. He is a fair minded man, and as he has evinced a kind and lenient disposition towards ex-President Jeff Davis there is no reason why he should not be charitably disposed towards President Andrew Johnson.

THE JUMPL WILL CASE .- The trial of this case has been commenced by the choice of a jury, and will go on in the coming week. Very im portant principles are involved in this trial. In every land where there has been a church and in all ages in which spiritual influences have been exercised, those influences have been accompanied by a great abuse. Priests have availed themselves of their position near the dying to concentrate the possession of property a their respective churches. Taking advantage of the confidence reposed in their secred office, they have abused the faith of the penitent sinner by promising heaven itself as an exchange for a clause in his will that should put the church in possession of his worldly goods. This was one of the ways by which ries in some European countries. In England, France, Italy and Spain the church owned at different times half the soil of those respective countries. Its extensive possession of the land was a great evil. It paralyzed agricultural development and demoralized industry. It was the source of evils that history has never fully delineated and that may be seen to-day in the condition of Spain and Mexico, and to a lessextent in Italy, just now endeavoring to rid herself of this incubus. Only by passing through the most tremendous revolutionary ordeals have other nations overcome a trouble soparently so insignificant in its origin. In the Jumel will case we see in our midst the germ of this evil. Mme, Jumel, just before her losth and while subject to the influence of so called spiritual attendants, willed nearly the whole of her immense property to religious societies and religious individuals. Of her property, estimated at a million and a quarter dollars, only ten thousand dollars were given to her relatives. It is now to be seen by this trial bow far such an influence cap be permitted to operate in a republican country and according as the jury determine on this case we must judge of the necessity of new legislation to provide against a danger to which no friend of the country can be in different.

THE STATE CONVENTION CARRIED.—The State us voted by a large majority in favor of holding a convention to revise and amend the present constitution. There was some opposition in this city on the part of politicians, but the people have decided that the convention shall be held. It is of the gravest importance that the questions which will come up most prominently before the convention be discussed fully and fairly, both by the press and by the convention. There are certain reforms which will be so generally demanded that the only question with the couvention will be as to the best shape in which to adopt them. Among these are the appointment of the Judiciary; the method of governing the city of New York; the Increase of pay of members of the Legislature and State officers; the abolishment of the legislative term of one hundred days; and other matters which will present themselves prominently to the public mind. All of these points will be fully discussed in the public press, and we believe that when the time comes both political parties will recognize the necessity of putting forth their best material as candidates for the convention.

THE NEXT CHARTES BEAUTION. -- In less that four weeks the citizens of New York will be called upon to elect a Comptroller and mem-bers of the Common Council. The election which has just closed has settled the question as to the power of the people to get rid of their corrupt rulers and to put honest men in their places. The success of Miles O'Reilly over Tammany and Mozart combined show that the "ring" can be thoroughly routed in December. But it will be necessary for the friends of good government to go seriously to work and to organize in every ward in the city. An election fund should be raised and the proper machinery put in motion at once. The ring" will strain every nerve to retain power, and will use the people's money liberally for that purpose. Let them be met in every ward by a thoroughly organized force of indepe ent voters; let all our-respectable taxpayer resolve to take an interest in the nominat good men, and go to the polls and vote fe them on the day of election, and the city will be redeemed.

JOHN BRIGHT'S VISIT TO IRRIAND .- Irish soil just now threatened by two invasions, which give a good deal of disquietude to its rulers. The one is that of John Bright, the other that of Head Centre Stephens. Of the two the most formidable is unquestionably the visit of the Quaker reformer. A few extra regiments and half a dozen revenue cruisers are all the preparation that it will be necessary to make for Stephens. Against John Bright all the troops and cannon in the United Kingdom would i be a sufficient protection. Let bim ence get talking to the Irish masses and there is no say ing to what extent his influence with them will be pushed. They are so little used to practical views on the part of their political les that the charm of his common sense eloquenes cannot fail to have a powerful attraction for hem. Mr. Bright's visit will kill Stephe plans. He will convince the Irish people that vhatever improvement is to be looked for is their condition can only be offected by a cordial concurrence by them in the great revolutionary movement which he has it augurated.

LIFUTEMANT GENERAL SHERMAN.

His Visit to the Stock Exchange , the Sub-Treasury and the Custom House. Early yesterday afternoon General Sharman, accom-mod by Mr. Scott, a relative of the General's family, proceeded down town on a visit to the financial institu-tions of the city. Large crowds followed the distin guished soldier and alternated their choors with lung calls for a speech, an invitation, however, to which the General declined to accede. At the Stook Exchange the General declined to accode. At the Stock exchange a visitor was presented to the Board of Brokers, who mambers enthusiastically applicated the few remarmade by their guest. Having looked into the mod operands of business General Sherman started for t Sub-Tressury, where Assistant Treasurer Van Dyploted him through the building, and lawing given his a building that the surfaces of the coin resum conducts. prioted him through the building, and having given his an ineight into the mysteries of the coin room conducts him to the varila, wherein good and paper are accumulated in as great profusion as the treasures in the fabrot the den of the Porty Thioves. Having bowed his a knowledgments to the large gathering that choosed his as he left the Sub-Treasury, he next crossed to the Carteria that choosed to

parture:—

append orders—no 127.

Headquartus, Gerenad Recourtus Survice, U. S. A., p. Ko, T. Brondwar, N. Y., Nov. 9, 126.

The commanding officers at Governor's and Hedicarlicance will cause a salue of fifteen guns to be fired for Jiecthonant General W. T. Sherman, on the passage down the lay in the United States frights Surgundanan. By order e Broves Major General SUTTERPIELD.

It is supposed that General Sherman and Mr. Campbie will embark upon the Susquishman at about two glotest in the affection.

DESERVES OF SIMEON DRAPER.

Yesterday afternoon the remains of the distinguished attree Simon Draper were brought from his late evidence at Whitestone and conveyed to the Church of it. Bartholomew, corner of Lafayette place and Great Jones street. The corpse and attendants, compris many immediate members of the family of the decease gentleman, reached the church about two o'clock P. H the funeral cortege was met at the door by the Rev. Be Pine, acting rector of St Bartholomew, and the Rev. J. Carpenter Smith, rector of St. George's church, Flush carpenter Smith, rector of St. deorge's church, Flushing, N. Y. The solemn procession was now headed by the priests, who, in walking up the aide, recited the sentences of Scripture forming the indutory of the bessitiet burial service of the Episcopal church. The caket containing the remains was placed on a treatile between the reading desk and puiptt. The treatile was elegantly draped. To the cast of the coffin and directly in front of the reading desk was a large cross composed of sweet senten carnelins and tuberces; to the left and right of the secred emilient were anchers of the same material.

"Rock of ages, class for me,

SIMEON DRAPER

After the ceremony at the church the rem taken to Trimity Cemetery, Carmanaville, and in the family vant. There was a functilectic panying the remains to the grave of forty-five

Refusal of the Logialuture to Ratify the Con-stitutional Amendment Only Two Votes in Either House in Payor of the Amendment, MILIERDETHLE, Ga., Nov. 9, 1966. The Legislature rejected the constitutional amend

ment. The rejecting resolution reads :-Received, that the Legislature of Goorgia declines to ratify the amendment adding the fourteenth article to the constitution of the United States.

A motion was made in the Senste to postpope its connderation to some future duy, but was amounded to merely adopting the above resolution, and this parsed, year 30, mays none, the full Senate voting. In the House the vote stood—Year 331, nays 2, Mr.

Ellington, of Gilmour, and Mr. Humphreys, of Faunts,

committee on reporting this resolution, accompany the report with a lengthy argument, in substance as fediows:

First—That the States of the United States alone are authorized to consider constitutional amendments. Second—That some amendments must be proposed by two-thirds of Congress or Legislatures of two-thirds of the States.

two-thirds of Congress or Legislatures of two-thirds of the States.

Third—That Georgia was one of the original States, and must have always continued such unless she reserved the right to secode or gave the referral government right to eject her.

The report adduces the legislations of Congress, proc. Interport adduces the legislations of Presidents and the issues made during the was by the government of the Entirel States to proc. was by the government of the Entirel States to proc. was beld by the government that no State could secode, and only interrupted the practical relations of the States thereto, and the supprosition of the relations fully, and the countries of the states are integral to the superior law of the lund, tation would then become the superiors have of the lund that the secone the superiors have of the lund that the secone the superiors have of the lund that the secone the superior have of the lund that the secone the superiors and no constitutional Congress can be convented white such tategraf portions are foreign excluded. It says the adaption of the emissiphance amendment is no procedure for the adeption of this, the Southern States beging at that was no determined to be recovered into Congress as now. nortions are forced in the southern is no precedent for im-seption of this, the Southern States horing at this time no deligations to be recovered into Congress as now, when desired admittence; and concludes by saying that as the amendment in question was may proposed by two-threds of the constitutional Congress, the committee recommend the supplies of the espotiation above a reco-